Claims

1. A method of treating a human patient infected with hepatitis B virus, wherein during a period of at least 26 weeks a nucleoside analogue and interferon-α are both administered to said patient.

2. A method according to claim 1, wherein the nucleoside analogue and interferon-α are administered at intervals ranging from daily to weekly.

3. A method according to claim 1, wherein the nucleoside analogue and interferon-α are both administered during a period of at least 30 weeks.

4. A method according to claim 1, wherein the said period is preceded by a period wherein one of a nucleoside analogue and interferon-α is administered.

5. A method according to claim 1, wherein the said period is followed by a period wherein one of a nucleoside analogue and interferon-α is administered.

6. A method according to claim 1, wherein the nucleoside analogue is chosen from the group of lamivudine, adefovir and entecavir.

7. A method according to claim 1, wherein during the said period lamivudine is administered in a dose between 50 and 150 mg per day.

8. A method according to claim 1, wherein during the said period interferon-α is administered in a dose between 30 megaUnits (100 μg) and 15 megaUnits (50 μg) per week.

9. A kit of parts comprising at least a first container and a second container, the first container comprising a nucleoside analogue and the second container comprising interferon-α.

10. A kit according to claim 9 wherein the nucleoside analogue is chosen from the group of lamivudine, adefovir and entecavir.